
APPENDIX 1-B: FIGURES

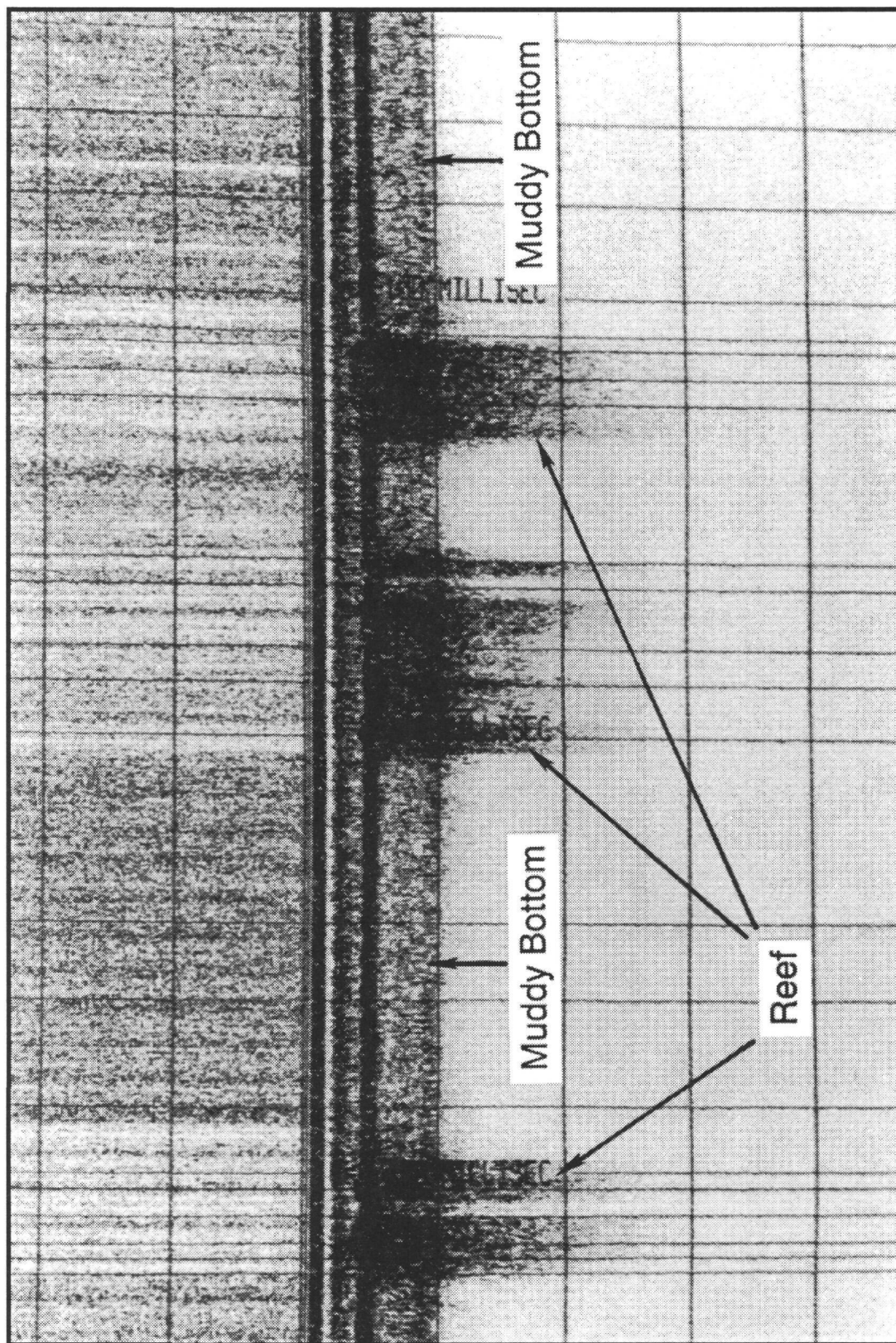


Figure 1. A typical chart record from the 300 kHz channel showing a reef within an area of muddy bottom. The reef is distinguished by a larger return extending well below the more compressed return typical of a muddy bottom.

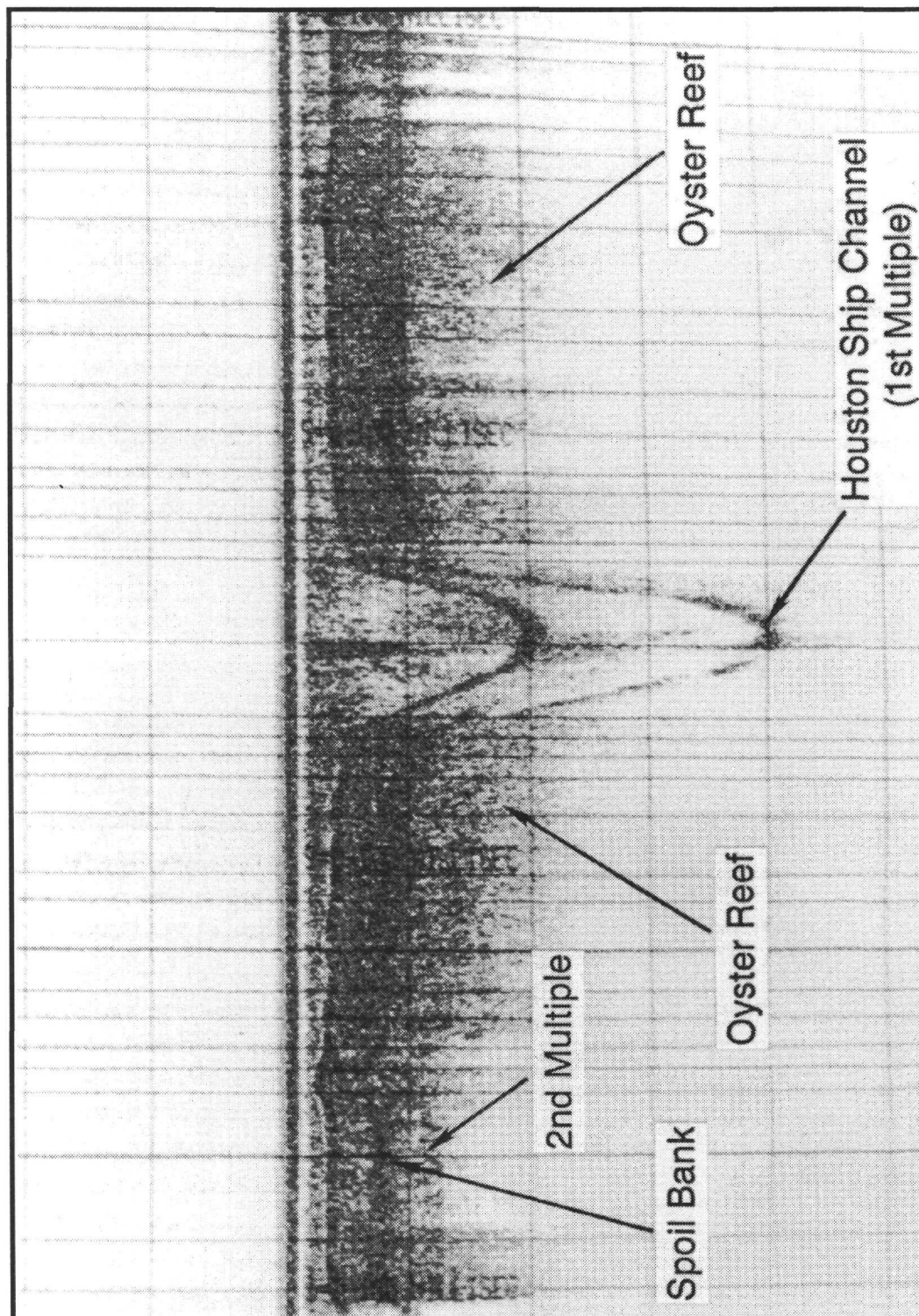


Figure 2. An example of an oyster reef on a spoil bank adjacent to the Houston Ship Channel. The record is from the 300 kHz channel. Reef is identified by the larger denser return extending below the more compressed return. The channel is the deeper V-shaped groove. Note that oyster bottom extends down the channel walls nearly to the bottom, a condition typical of many areas in Galveston Bay.

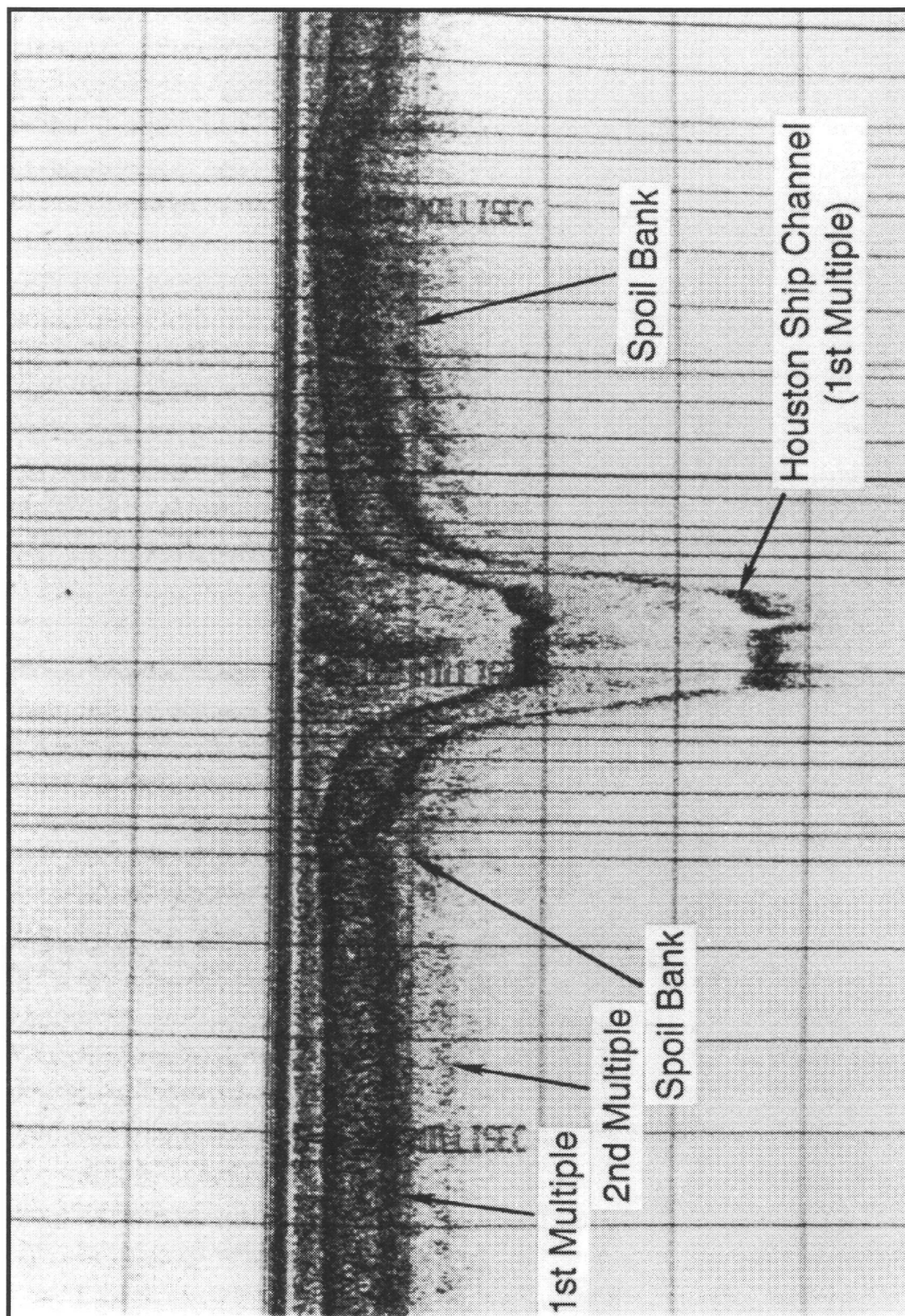


Figure 3. An example of a spoil bank adjacent to the Houston Ship Channel. The record is from the 300 kHz channel. Spoil is identified by the shorter return overlain by a faint halo probably produced by the third echo. The channel is the deeper V-shaped groove.

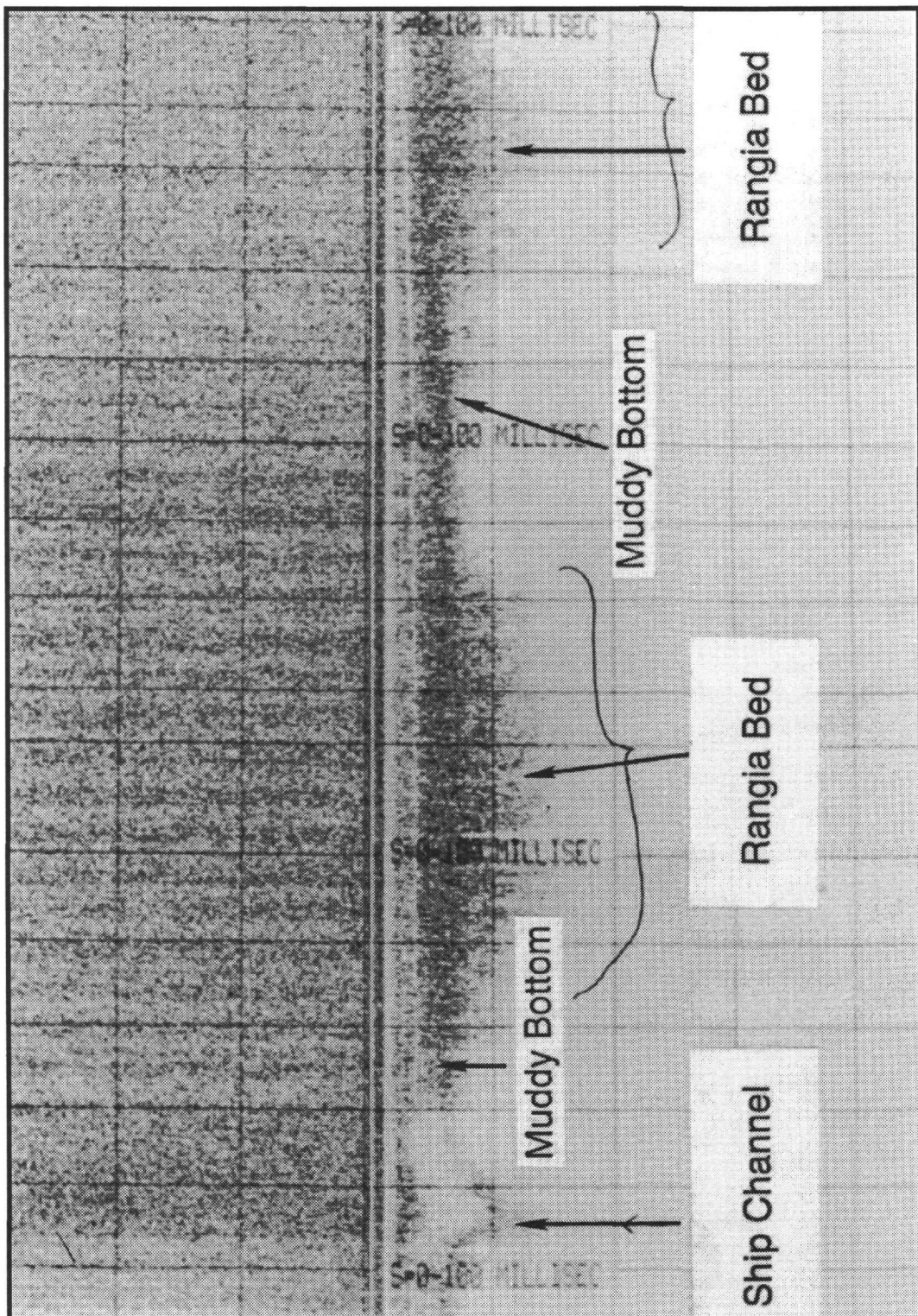


Figure 4. A *Rangia* bed off Houston Point, Galveston Bay, as recorded by the 300 kHz channel. Clams are identified by the larger denser return below the return typical of muddy bottom. Note how the clam bed fades out at the edges, a condition rarely encountered on reefs. In this case, the 22 kHz channel recorded no distinctive subsurface signal, a characteristic typical of muddy bottom.

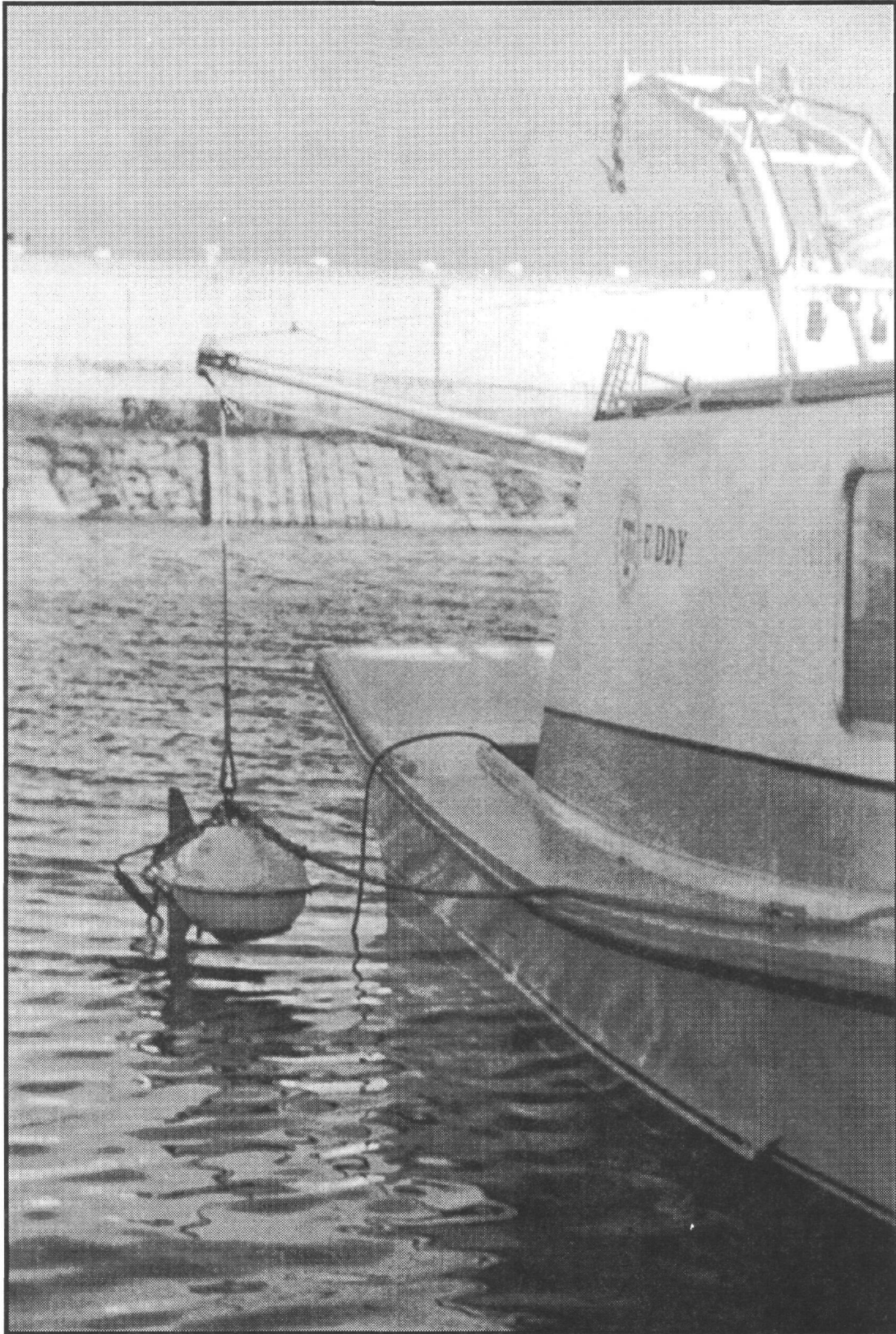


Figure 5. The equipment setup on the boat prior to deployment. The towed fish extends from a boom to the side of the vessel well forward of the stern. A tow cable to the bow maintains the orientation of the fish while underway.